LOYALHOMEWORKERS

C. C. Notio: Pro Patria. C.C. Flower: Forget-me-not. Objects C. C.: Progress, patriotism. Price silver hadge: One dollar,

All 101 ular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may be corolled as Loyal Home Workers free, and so became members of the Conversation Ciub and contributor- to the several departments. Contributors will please add to the address on Their envelopes "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C.," So facilitate the handling of mail.

References required of new members desiring

correspondence. numbers and those old members of the we we not had their pictures published in Gallery are requested to forward the Editor. It is necessary that cabinetsized photographs be sent, in order to insure good Ilkenesses. Photograph and sketch must accom-

pany each other, and each picture must have name and address on the back. The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1899, for mutual benefit and the n ore practical enforcement of the prin-

C. C. stand pledged.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. PLYMOUTH INDIAN PUDDING.

HAPPY I OUSEHOLD: This recipe was given me by a New England woman. It is excellent; a few currents may be added if you like variety. One cup of corn meal, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of sait. Pour over this one quart of boiling milk and add one tablespoonful of butter, three pasts of cold neils and one cup of water. Last of all stir in two beaten eggs and bake seven or eight hours in a well-buttered, deep pudding-dish. Cover with a plate if it bakes too fast.-

COOKED CELERY.

DEAR H. H.: Celery is almost always served raw, although it is very nice cooked as follows: Scrape clean and cut the stalks into inch pieces; cook until tender, orfabout half an hour, in boiling salted water. Drain and mix with a white sonce, the same as for peas. Colery is more digestible esten cooked, and is said to be particularly good for nervous or rheumatic people,-Clara Bishop. PAINT RECIPE CALLED FOR.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Will some sister kindly tell me through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE how to prepare liquid paint for painting on bolting-cloth? Is it made from oil tubes, such as they use for landscape painting? I would like, also, directions for painting on bolting-cloth. A constant reader of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE and a veteran's wife -Mrs. H. S. Bloodgood, Huron, S. D. TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: J. O. Harpster will find coal oil a simple and effective remedy for removing dandruff. I have used it and find it gives perfeet satisfaction .- Mary A. Stewart, Ruff, Colo. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD; J. O. Harpster will find Trask's Magnetic Ointment, the real old-fashioned sort, a good remedy for dandruff. Rub on the scalp, not on the hair, and brush well .- Mrs. R. M.

EDITOR'S CHAT. A SOCIETY PROBLEM.

Will you please tell me whether or not you think It proper for a girl of 14 to enter into the society of young men and women? I would like to join the Guards of Minnesota, if there are any. Loyally, Pro Patria-Effie Adella Anderson, Trosky, Minn. If by entering society our Minnesota C. C. friend means society in the usual sense, the Editor would

answer emphatically, no. No young girl in her early teens should think for a moment of taking upon herself the duties and responsibilities of young womanhood, until she is prepared by proper training and education to discharge those duties with acceptability. And no young girl of 14, in our climate and conditions, can possibly be prepared so early to meet the re-

quirements of social life. If by society Effic means an association for educational purposes, such as the C. C. and kindred orgaizations, there 14 is not too early, and at even a younger period boys and girls may join their elders with profit to themselves and their asso-

As a rule, the girl of 14 has a difficult position to fill. She is usually too mature to continue her juvenile sports and pastimes, and too immature to appear to advantage in society, even should she enter it. Such a period should be spent in the schoolroom, and in the quiet of home life, with plenty of time for study and sleep and proper exercise. But under no circumstances should she put herself in position to meet the nervous strain, the unnatural excitement and the exacting demands of society, no matter how simple its pleasures may be. Time enough for that when womanhood has brought culture and composure and ripe experience to make the thorny path of life plain to

The great mistake made by the girl of 14, or thereabouts, in entering society before she is ready, soon enough makes itself plain. And the ever fertile excuse, "She is young and giddy," can never excuse the thoughtiess follies into which she is pretty sure to plunge in her efforts to pass off an unformed school girl for a fully-developed young woman. The experiment is too often a fatal one and the promise of a useful life nipped in the bud. Do not be impatient, girls, to enter society. Study how to be strong and well, physically and mentally; give your thoughts to books, natural history, the culture of flowers; to the little surprises for father and mother and friends which your fingers can be so deft in conjuring; to music and its wonderful resources; to the fair, wide book of nature and its holy mysteries and marvels.

Then, when, by-and-by, you are women grown, you will enter the social world to brighten and adorn; to bless and comfort and command. Fit yourself for high duties, and society will call you soon enough. There is always honey in the hive when the working bees come home.

"I enjoy your 'Chat' ever so much: keep it up Others enjoy it, too." So says our dear Lizzie Maude. Thank you, Lizzie; we shall enjoy another sight of your pleasant face at Reunion. Sister Annie L. Williams writes that she will be too ill to attend the Washington Reunion. This

will be one of the shadows of a joyful gathering. "Accept love and pansies, from yours, loyally and lovingly-Mrs. M. Caro Everingham Swennunson, Lawler, Iowa," Pansies for thoughts, sweet gister with the long name, and the Editor's thoughts are with you.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Fules of the Oub .- I. Write briefly. Write only er one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best, 6, Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second

OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. fThe letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members

of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] Mrs. Briggs and Minnie Briggs, Lizzie Knapp Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bull, Torrington, Conn.; G.G. Swanger, Shiloh, O.; Ella Anderson, Minneapoiis, C. Nobie, St. Mary's, O.; John W. Bailey. Oral, W. Va.; E. Grace Evensizor, v.d., Chapman, Hause M. Doles, v.d. 7th Ind., Greensburg. Ind.; L. E. Marvin, Norwich, N. Y.; Amanda E. Leptem, Fargo, Mich.; Mrs. G. B. Lappam, 14 Camp St., Providence, R. I.

New encolments asking correspondence: Clara M. Hutchinson, v.d., Cheimsford, Mass. Total,

LET US HEAR FROM THE C. C. FERRISS OF THE C. C.: Would any take an interest in the following? I would like to bear it disoussed, as I think it is possessed by so few: "What is true friendship?" I will give a book on oratory, 300 pages, by Wm. Pittenger, for the best essay re ceived by Nov. 1, 1862. My photograph for the second best. Yours, Pro Patria-W. B. Hayes,

Lewis, Mo. TES, WEAR ALL YOUR BADGES.

DEAR TRIBUNE AND C. C. FRIENDS; As I read In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the preparations that are being made for the Encampment to be held in Washington I can hardly content myself until the day arrives to start. If possible I want to meet all those most familiar to us in the C. C. columns, the starters of our grand C. C., and the mother of our noble Club. I think mine will be a delight in trip, too, as also that of Amos L. Scaman. We start from here on a steamer Saturday 9 a. m., arriving in Washington Saturday evening. Will have divine service on the boat and keep the Baldanti. Am looking forward anxiously. Will we wear our Division badges there? A true-blue and sold or's daughter-Eleanor V. Mauli, 47 Irving Ave., biridgeton, N. J.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT GAMBLING. DEAR C C : As this is the season when the interest in polities is at its highest, I want to ask your

quite often between girls of one party with their male friends of opposite opinions, and are some-times of a fanciful, or even a stily nature; for instance, a girl has agreed to go down street smoking a eigar, if Harrison is elected. I should think any girl would refuse to smoke, if merely for the eximple, whatever the circumstances. Betting, or gambling, is to be condemned, whether carried on by those in high or lowly

station, for pleasure or profit.

certainly lacks some element of refinement in her How many are of my opinion? There have been two mistakes lately in regard o my name, one friend thinking I was a "brother." O, no; I am a "schoolma'am." Yours, Pro Patria

-Winnie L. Monroney, Carmi, Ill. WHAT THEY SAY OF THE C. C.

Aug. 13 is observed by the Massachusetts Division, N. T. C. C. Guards, a club of which the late Ezra J. Hill, jr., was a member, as a memorial day for the purpose of showing its loyalty and respect for its deceased members. Every year some member is to be sent to the grave of each deceased friend to decorate the same. Last Saturday, Aug. 13, Lucie I. Best, a young lady from Stoneham, Mass., came to Uxbridge for the purpose of decorating the grave of Ezra J. Hill, jr. When living, Ezra was quite a favorite among his Guard friends, and consequently this young lady brought a large number of flowers, which were contributed by some of the prominent members of the Division. These flowers, with Mrs. Hill's beautiful assortment, were made up into various designs, which, when placed on the grave in Pine Grove Cemetery, Whitinsville, nearly covered it. For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with this club, a short lescription may be of interest. THE NATIONAL FRIBUNE Conversation Club Guards, a band of loyal and patriotic men and women, both young and old, now with a membership of several thousand, was organized in Boston, Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of Progress and Patriotism, to which they stand pledged. This club has a membership extending throughout the United States and in Canada, and lass Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood-a ciples of patriotism and progress to which the woman widely known for her grand and glorious work-for its Commander-in-Chief. It is not a secret society, and anyone who is loyal to our country and flag, of good character, and a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, may become a member by paying a small sum. Anyone wishing to know more about the club should address in writing the above-named young lady, of Stoneham.-

Urbridge (Mass) Compendium. A GREAT SORROW EXPLAINED.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ontnined the following some weeks since: 'Elmer E. Clothier writes from Mt. Vernon Iowa, of how William R. Horton, of the C. C., resorted to a trick in order that his wife might believe him dead. He told his wife he was going to Cedar River to take a bath, but failing to return that day, a search was instituted and his clothes found on the river-bank. The supposition that he was drowned was entertained, but it later develped that he had taken an extra suit along, which changed for his own and then left the country. He was a quiet, industrious man of good habits, and the whole case is shrouded in mystery. He leaves a wife, Emma M, Day, whose picture appeared in the C. C., and a child 14 months old." I feel that it is due, in justice to ourselves and for the information of friends in the C. C., to state the facts, of which Mr. Clothier was probably not fully informed. Last December my husband met with a severe injury caused by a fall, his head oming in contact with an iron bar projecting from the building near the payement. The wound healed and was thought to be nothing serious, though rather painful at times for several weeks. Through the Spring and Summer he worked very steadily and exerted himself beyond his strength the pain in his head returned and finally became so severe that he could not sleep. The remedies used brought only temporary relief and he was compelled to give up his work. This seemed to affect his mind somewhat and he became very espondent, but I did not fully realize his condition until too late. Three weeks later he was found by his brother at a village near Keithsburg, Ill., there he was kindly cared for until his friends the care of a skilled physician, but owing to the exposure and fatigue while away he improves very slowly and a permanent cure is doubtful.-Mrs.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE GUARDS: Owing to my arduous duties I have been unable to contribute to these columns for some time. I wish my friends to know that I have not forgotten them and hope to meet them all in Washington at our National

Brother Tinkham, your letter recalled to my mind the pleasant time spent at our Boston and

Detroit Reunious. How well I remember our first National meeting and the many pleasant people whom I had the pleasure of meeting there. Among the many whose names had become familiar to us all were Kate B. Sherwood, our dear Mother-General, and her beautiful daughter, Mrs. Marble; our own Annie L., Aunt May and Uncle Vet Keeler, Rae Hays, Emma Perkins, Maurie L. Best, Nina Ballou, Etta Wimer, Seaman, Martin, Mundt, Hargrove, and Revs. Demon and Emerson. You who were there will remember the trip to Crescent Beach, to Bunker Hill, to Fauguil Hall, and the Public Gar-

You who attended our Detroit Reunion will recall our pleasant meeting with friends at the Cadillac and Home of the Friendless, our trips to Canada Balle Isle, and Camp Sherman. We cannot recall these scenes without dropping

a tear to the memory of those who have joined the silent majority on the other shore. The memory of their good deeds, their patriotism and devotion to our cause will ever be cherished by us.

Brother Gogarn, I am very sorry, indeed, that you cannot be with us. I had hoped to meet you again with the hand-clasp of true friendship and

Edmondson, Searcy, Seaman, Mundt, Buckley McMurray, and Hargrove, I hope to meet you all To the young ladies of our patriotic band I would say that my desire to meet you is even greater. Let us endeavor to make this the largest, the most enthusiastic, the pleasantest, and most profitable meeting ever held Rally round the colors, friends! On to Wash-

ington! Loyally yours-Clarence B. Cone, Commander Wisconsin Division, Sheboygan, Wis. WAS COLUMBUS THE DISCOVERER? C. C. FRIENDS: Is it necessary to ask pardon for

ntruding upon the valuable space of the C. C.? have been a silent member for some time, and am now prompted to write by the discussion in progress as to whether Columbus was the true discov-I was not at home when the controversy began

and consequently missed the first articles; but, as well as I can understand, it seems that some brother took the ground that Columbus was not the first iscoverer of America, but that the Norsemen were the first discoverers. Others have since argued, and ably too, that Columbus was the first discoverer. If I am in error here, will some one please correct me? Now, as to my position on this question, I believe

he Norsemen to have been the first white men to

visit American shores. Some cite as proof of this

theory the existence of stone buildings (such as the old tower at Newport) in the northeastern part of this country. One thing that renders this proof trustworthy is that the Indians who inhabited New England knew nothing of masonry, and hence could not have been the builders of said structures Mr. John B. Shipley, in a little booklet entitled Suppressed Historical Facts Concerning the Disovery of America," claims that America was dis covered by the Norsemen, but that the knowledge of such discovery was assidnously hidden by the Roman Church. In another booklet, entitled "The Full Significance of 1492," the same author states that, acting under instructions from Rome, Columbus went to leeland in 1477, supposedly visiting the harbor of Halfford. No hint as to the object of his mission is given, as Columbus himself makes no mention of it; and, therefore, Mr. Shipley concludes that it was a secret mission, made for the purpose of gleaning all knowedge possible from the Icelanders in regard to America, or Vinland, Immediately after his return from this voyage, we find him petitioning the King and Queen of Spain for ships and men with which to make his voyage. His extravagant demands of the King and Queen concerning the rights and titles o country about to be discovered, renders it obvious that he had certain knowledge of the existence of this continent.

Edwin J. Young, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Aug. 25, I892, says: "We are told by the historian, A. S. Barnes, that at that time the known world omprised only Europe, southwestern Asia, and a strip of northern Africa, and that there prevailed the most absurd ideas regarding the regions beyond. Cape Non was considered the limit of navigation; the water at the equator was boiling hot; the unknown seas were supposed to be peopled honor will include a deficiency in some one point.

No others will be named.

by terrible sea-monsters. To Columbus belongs the honor of first scattering these superstitions." Mr. Shipley controverts this. Let us beware lest we fall into the lake of prejudice, because that will

ruin the force of any argument. Pro Patria-W. S. Riley, Levick's Mill, Mo. THE TWIN EVILS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I, too, agree with Warner Hargrove and other C. C. friends in regard to temperance. But I wish to say a few words on the use tobacco, another great evil that is spreading over this country far and wide. The law of State of Michigan forbids selling to boys under the age of 17, but I wish it was 21 years instead of 17. You have no idea how many young men use tobacco until you are right among them and can see for yourself. Some will say it does not hurt them; others that liquor does not burt them; but who does not know better? I have seen enough, and know that it does hurt them. Look at the papers. and you will read every day or so of a bright young man who died from the effects of using tobacco. My dear C. C. brothers, let it alone; you will not be, physically, mentally, or morally, what God intended that you should be unless you let this vile stuff alone. Please do not forget me when ex-

changing stamp photographs and postal auto-graphs. Loyally yours-Frank McNeil, Tecum-FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I would beg leave to make the following suggestion. Would it not be to the interest of solicitors for funds to always acknowledge contributions by postal, when the amount is 10 cents and upwards? It is gratifying to any contributor to have his contribution acknowledged by receipt.

If we could get the members of the C. C. as much interested in the number of postal receipts acknowledging their contributions to the different funds as they are interested in the number of postal autographs they receive, a great many more hearts would be made light, I have noticed again and again where solicitors

were compelled to make a second appeal to get just a small amount. I think I am perfectly safe in saying that there are 1,000 members of the C. C who are making at least \$500 per annum. If this number would make it a point to contribute at least 53 per year into the various funds, there would be \$3,000 from this source alone to aid the opinion of wagers on the results of the couring elec- destitute, and those who would appreciate assisttion; also, of amateur betting on the races at our ance so much. fairs. Of course they say it is all for fon, but the

A few months ago I noticed a request for canprinciple of betting is the same. These wagers are | celled stamps, As I had on hand several hundred | to the acre.

letters, circulars, etc., I sent them on, I also inclosed postal, requesting answer. I never heard from them, so I thought I had more than filled the If parties really want such stamps they cer tainly can acknowledge it in some way. If each

contributor could get a receipt for every donation he made, in a short time he would be proud of his receipts, and the tide would turn, I think, for better.-F. M. Kirkendall, Berlin Crossroads, or Any girl who practices wagering, even in fun, Daukin's Mills, O. N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

The Ladies' Citizens' Committee, Washington, D. C., hold a grand reception in the Rotunda of the Capitol Monday evening, Sept. 19, and have extended an invitation to the Editor to be present and participate, and invite all her friends. This means that the N. T. C. C. and the C. C. generally will be welcome, Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan is Chairman of Reception Committee.

Mrs. Gen. Logan gives a reception at her beautiful Washington home, Calumet Place, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, to all the John A. Logan Posts of the United States and their friends. The Editor has been invited to be present with friends, and extends this invitation to visiting Guards and members of the C. C. generally. All will want to see Mrs. Logan, the friend of the veterans and their families.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will welcome all visiting Guards and members of the C. C. at their editorial sanctum, TRIBUNE Building, 1729 New York avenue northwest, whenever they would like to call. All are invited to the third annual Reunion Tuesday, 10 a. m.

C. C., ATTENTION! Come with fraternal love and merry hearts to the Capital of your country, and rejoice that you live in a country so grand and great and bounteous. Rejoice that you have been put on the same footing with all the great patriotic associations visiting Washington, and that your comforts have been so well looked after by the Ladies' Citizens' Committee, and the grand women composing that body, of which Mrs. Clara Barton is the Chairman.

call upon the officers of the Ladies' Citizens' Committee and thank them for their generous efforts on your behalf. There has been a change in the N. T. C. C. G. Headquarters, owing to several reasons, chief of

which is that the Guards were slow in engaging

quarters on call. Read the open letter to the C. C.

Do not neglect when you reach Washington to

which follows: HEADQUARTERS N. T. C. C. GUARDS. My DEAR FRIENDS: I hope the good news I have may cause you to prolong your visit in Washingion. Wm. A. Woods, 922 and 924 lith street northwest, will take quite a number at \$i per day, each, instead of \$1.25, each, per day, as heretofore suggested. I hasten to make the change, and wil ereafter be able to locate all C. C.'s at \$1 each per day for lodgings. Meals are secured at the Litch field just the same at \$1 each per day, making the total cost \$2 per day for the best accommodations. Feeling sure this arrangement will

streets, Secretary Ladies' Citizens' Committee. PENNSYLVANIA REUNION. The third annual Reunion Pennsylvania Guards takes place in Cavairy Post Hail, Broad and Wood streets, Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 29, the week following the National Reunion. Committee on Program, Lizzie Worrell, Wallingford: Maggle McClelland, Morton; James Worrell, Media. Guards willing to assist are asked to notify the committee. Souvenir badges secured at the hall. For further information address Committee on Arrangement, P. H. Lamunyan, 2628 Braddock street;

be highly satisfactory to you, I am very cor-

dially yours-Cora C. Curry, corner 14th and F

Christian street, all of Philadelphia. MINNESOTA GUARDS. John E. Whilt, National Ald, Oak Park, Minn. urges all Minnesota C. C.'s to send in their names if they would go on the charter list of the N. T. C. C. G. of Minnesota, to be closed up Oct. 1. Those receiving blanks should show the courtesy of acknowledging them. He urges the C. C. to make 'Progress and Patriotism" their watchword and

'I would remind them that every C. C. stands pledged to further the cause wherever opportunity offers. In joining the Guards a member advances one step higher in this grand organization which numbers nearly 14,000 members. As a final appeal would say, Come! Help us along in our good work. Let 'Pro Pratria ' be your cry : for 'in numbers there is strength,' and 'in knowledge there is

PASSING IN REVIEW. Maude Ninekirk, 229 Seventh street, Louisville, Ky., writes that the Louisville C. C. had a Re nion at the Kentucky Soldiers' Home, Harrod's Creek, Aug. 25, spending a pleasant day. L. Mollie Shelton must repeat her request giv. ing postoffice address next time, as one can scarcely guess where she lives among 14,000 C. C.

Nellie Lane, South Hanson, Mass., says any who have written for shells who have not received them should write again. She has some lovely new shells, also sea crabs and sea eggs, for 25 cents each; sea horse shoes, 15 cents; variegated shells, 125 for \$1. Postage paid. May Garner, a silent C. C., of Drakesville, Iowa. eports a pleasant visit at the home of Lizzie Haris whom she describes as an admirable hostess She wishes she knew more of the C. C. Mrs. Mary M. Culver, Forestville, Conn., says

here is no "Mc" before her name, and says: "I am pure descendant of the old Puritan blood of our refathers, and as such I am proud." Ella C. Oldaker, Eldorado, Kan., drove 12 miles with her mother and two sisters to visit Mr. Potts and family, the two daughters being C. C. friends. After a pleasant day they returned to find a C. C Guard, H. W. Shrove, whose visit all enjoyed Ella would exchange postal autographs with all.

I wish to correct the mistake in the roll call that am a veteran's wife. I am the wife of a veteran's son, and my children are not old enough to correspond with adult members. I think children who are good readers and take an interest in the C. C. should join, as the spirit of progress and patriotism should grow up with them, but I think their age should be given. Pro Patria-Alice M. Shields. I write to thank "Uncle Tom," of Buffalo, N. Y.,

May Huff, of Milford, N. J., and others who sent

me scraps for my crazy cushion. I will give a

prize for the first photograph sent me by a C. C.

member. Loyally yours-Hattie Francis, Arling-

The Russet Shoe. The progress of the light-brown shoe move ment this year is even more noticeable than it was last year, which may have been the first year, if it were not the second year, of that movement in this vicinity. It is estimated that shoes of this kind are worn by about a quarter of a million of the denizens of New York and Brooklyn. The great majority of the wearers of them are men, but many women also wear them. If the movement in their favor continues to grow as rapidly as it has grown for the past two or three years, they will be the ordinary wear of New Yorkers before the bells ring out our dwindling century. The movement is interesting. It has advanced quietly. There has been very little talk, and there have been no lectures, so far as we know, in favor of the cause of shoe reform. Without saving a word about the subject, a multitude have put off the black, put on the light-brown, and proceeded about their other business. Few of them, so far as we have heard, argued the case outside of their own minds. They preferred the light-brown, for one reason or another, to the black. The change has affected the leather trade, the shoemakers' trade, the shoe-sellers' business, the shoe-string business, the blacking business, and the shoeblacks' business. Some men have made money by reason of it, while other men have lost.

To Study the Bible. himself, expects to spend a large proportion of the year '93 in Chicago, and is trying to secure leading men from the Old Country and America to preach the Gospel in English and other languages, and also to give instructious in the Institute, in addition to the regular corps of

Those who enter the school in October, or as soon after that as possible, will have the best opportunities in the work. In accepting applicants, preference will, of course, be given to those expecting to stay throughout the year. None are admitted but such as are preparing for some form of Christian work.

order to accept all the promising applicants. the World's Fair, and extra privileges will be granted to pupils having exceptionally good voices, who will remain during that period. The musical terms begin the first Tuesdays of October, January, April and July. All inquiries regarding any of the Depart-

ments should be addressed to Bible Institute. 80 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.

A Great Country. The famous San Luis Valley in Colorado, all irrigated land, is producing a splendid crop of | specially prepared, unleavened and in the form wheat this year. You can travel for miles up of wafers. The Greek Church use ordinary and down and across the Valley, and every | bread, quoting Acts, 2: 42-46. Protestants, in piece of golden, wavy grain calls forth your general, use ordinary bread. Lutherans insist admiration. There are fields of more than 1,700 on unleavened bread. acres, and there is not a spot on all that land where it will not produce more than 20 bushels | Christians as to frequency or otherwise. Christ | ments you can save money by ordering from

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson for Sept. 25, 1892.

Subject: The Lord's Supper Profaned. 1 Cory 41,123-34.

One reading these potes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as INTRODUCTION. We leave the book of the Acts, and have a

lesson in St. Paul's writings. We heard of him in connection with the martyrdom of St. Stephen. We have an account of his conversion recorded in Acts, chapter ninth. He became a great power in the early Church. Not only as a worker, but as a writer, he proved of great service. He wrote most of the books of the New Testament. He was author of all the Epistles, beginning with Romans and ending with Hebrews, to wit, 14 of the books. No order with the lessons already had in the book of the Acts. We are forced to omit important events in the life of St. Paul. We have not yet even considered his conversion. We pass entirely over the first missionary tour of St. Paul. It was during his second journey that he established the Church at Corinth. Assisted by Sts. Silas and Timothy, he remained three years in that city. Then began his third missionary tour. During that journey he established the Church at Ephesus, and it was from Ephesus he wrote his first Epistle to the

We may date the establishment of the Church at Corinth A. D. 52. It soon began to show weaknesses, although originated by Aposties so wise. It was almost torn into extinction by It called in heathen tribunals to adjust its ecclesiastical difficulties. It cultivated loose ideas as to marriage. It made a farce of the Holy Communion. News of all these errors at length reached St. Paul at Ephesus, and hence originated his Epistles to that Church. The letters are very valuable as aiding now in settlements of disputed questions among Christians. We see how to deal with the erring. St Paul does not abuse, but candidly, patiently

The Protestant Church in general recognizes two sacraments-Baptism and the Holy Communion. A sacrament is defined to be "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.' The purpose of the Lord's Supper is "for the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby." The Body and Blood of Christ "are spiritually taken and received by the faithful." The benefits are, "the strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine." Qualifications of communicants are, "to examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy, through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men." 1. Data.

We have the account in 1 Corinthians as appointed for the lesson, to wit, 11:23-34. St. Paul begins to deal with the question of the Holy Communion at verse 18. Verses 18-22 show into what errors the Corinthian Christians had fallen. Verses 23-26 give a historic statement of the origin of the Holy Supper. Verses 27-34 detail directions as to the proper observance of the Feast; at the same time they rebuke improprieties of which the Corinthians were guilty.

One should read also St. Mt., 26: 26-28; St. Mark, 14:22-24; St. Luke, 22:19, 20. 2. Time.

We may suppose St. Paul wrote his first letter to the Corinthians A. D. 57, five years after the Church there was established, or two years after his departure from Corinth, It is thought St. Paul was converted when 31 years old (A. D. 37). The letter, then, was written when he had been a Christian for 20 years and when he was 51 years of age. It was the product of his prime of life and fully-rounded experience. We see from 5: 7, 8 that it was sent at Easter-

This record of the origin of the Lord's Supper was made 28 years after the Eucharist was first celebrated. Christ originated the Holy Communion on Thursday evening, March 17, A. D. 29. We find it was at night. The bearing of this fact on the proper time in the 24 hours for celebrating the Holy Communion has engaged the attention of the Church. Ordinarily the favored time is the early morning. Some bodies of Christians never celebrate at night, to wit, e. g., the (Roman) Catholic and Episcopal, except on Holy Thursday evening (evening before Good Friday). 3. Places.

St. Paul wrote from Ephesus. The Church concerned was at Corinth. We are not to suppose that was the ancient, classic, purely-Greek city of that name. The Roman Consul Mummius had burned that city a century before. Julius Cæsar rebuilt it, and it was colonized largely by Roman freedmen. It became grander than ever. Achaia claimed it for its capital. Profligacy became rampant. Sensualism was not restrained. Paganism reigned. The religion was debauchery. Depraved passions and unholy appetites were objects of worship. Wealth led to ease, and ease gave time for depravity to develop. It was to such a city and amid such scenes of lowest sensualism that St. Paul went determined to establish the pure religion of Christ. In remembrance of these facts it will not be so difficult to see how readily the converts of St. Paul inclined to return easily to iniquity after the Apostle had left them for a the widow draw a pension? 3. Are the minor chil-

The Holy Communion was first celebrated in an upper room at Jerusalem, (St. Mark, 14:15; St. Luke, 22: 11, 12.) It has been thought said room was on Mt. Zion. The tomb of David Acts, 2:29) is yet covered with a building terminating in a minaret. A large room in that great building, it is said, was the place where Christ ate the last Passover and celebrated the first Eucharist. The room is named "The Conaculum," or the supper-room. It is 50 by 30 feet. Cyril, who was Bishop of Jerusalem in the middle of the fourth century, identified that room as the one where the Lord's Supper originated. Epiphanius assures us that building was not destroyed by Titus. (Acts, 1:3.) The betrayal took place in the Garden of Gethsemane.

4. Verses 23-26. These verses give us a history of the origin of the Lord's Supper. Some think St. Paul's | marries, who has children under 16 drawing pen-Mr. Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago is | was the first account given; holding the Gos- | sion, does her pension cease, or are the children Mr. Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago is was the first account given; holding the Gos-making great preparations for the coming Win-pels were written later. St. Paul, at any rate, der 16? Answer. Her pension ceases, but her ter and next year, with special reference to the | does not credit any human author with having need there will be for aggressive Christian work | furnished his data. The account was the prodamong the vast crowds who will visit the Fair. | uct of a direct revelation made to St. Paul by Two new stories upon the main building are our Savior. We are not informed as to the about completed. These will afford accommo- method by which Christ made known these dations for 100 additional men. Mr. Moody, facts to St. Paul. We notice St. Paul was not a Christian at the time the Holy Supper was instituted. We remember how Christ met Saul (the future St. Paul) and spoke with him when he was on his way to Damascus. St. Paul says "he received," showing a personal relation to the message. The Church at Corinth had but one human being between itself and the authoritative account of the origin of the Eucharist. They had but to trust their founder.

There is something very pathetic in the account. The Supper was instituted on the very night of the betrayal of Jesus. We have suggested the last sad scenes in the life of Christ. The Holy Eucharist is made the more im-It seems likely that more room will have to pressive as having originated under such seribe provided for the Women's Department in ous, sad circumstances. We may infer from the account that Christ himself, when inform-Special attention will be paid to the work of the Musical Department of the Institute. It the Eucharist, added the fact it began at such is proposed to gather and train a large male a somber hour. This fact would suggest to the choir, to sing at the services to be held during | Corinthian Christians that the Feast should

not be kept with hilarity. The elements to be used at the celebration are bread and wine. We have not time to discuss the use of unleavened bread and unfermented wine, two subjects worthy of great at-(Roman) Catholic Church use it only as to the Christ, and that flesh includes blood as well as the solid part. Certain Christians have bread

said "as oft." (V. 25.) Some Christians have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

had daily celebrations. There is quite a tendency toward weekly celebrations. Most Protestant churches have the Supper on the first Sunday of each mouth. The Methodist Episcopal Church provides for quarterly communions. The Passover was kept annually. Some churches are tenacious for at least the annual partaking, and the time fixed is Easter. Some hold too great frequency would make the Feast common and rob it of impressiveness. Others hold it is the great means of communication between Christ and Christians, and as necessary as daily food. A careful adjustment of the exact purpose of the Holy Communion helps very much in determining the fre-

quency. Two objects of the Eucharist are stated: First, memory of Christ; secondly, the showing forth his death till he come again. We must keep Christ in mind and never permit the world to forget he died in the interest of sin-

Ferses 27–34.

These call for reform on the part of the Church at Corinth in regard to the proper observance of the Holy Communion. To drink unworthily is to be guilty of conduct so shameful as that practiced by the Corinthians, which other writer of the New Testament wrote so | practically ignored the spirit and purposes of much of it. This lesson is not in chronologic | the Holy Feast. Persons who are to partake | ought to do so seriously and after due self-examination.

The view held by many, that "body" in verse 29, means the Church, and that the object of the Holy Communion was to cultivate Christian unity, is worthy consideration. The way in which the Corinthians kept the Supper tended to separateness. They did not discern the intention of the Eucharist, which was to maintain in unity the Body (Church) of Christ. ing should be condemnation. The Holy Eucharist is a blessed Feast. We

should inform ourselves fully of its purpose We should prepare diligently for each celebration. We sheuld improve each opportunity to enjoy it. They who neglect it will be sickly, dissensions. It tolerated unworthy members. | weak, indifferent; they will not escape God's condemnation and chastisement. So keep the Feast; it may be a charm against sin, a comfort to the soul, a memorial of Christ, an objectteaching of Christ's death, a sustenance to spirituality.

> OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. |To Correspondents.-Write questions on a sep-

arate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not ecompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for Christ Himself as a means whereby we receive | reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.1 W. H. W., Lansingburg, N. Y .- I was advised by

the Pension Bureau that my claim for pension had been referred to the final Adjudicating Board for consideration. I. What branch of the Pension Bureau is it? 2. How long, usually, does it take the Board to reach a conclusion? Answer, 1. The Board of Review. 2. The question cannot be definitely answered, as no two cases are alike. Usually they are acted upon within 30 days. C. G. W., Caribou, Mc.-1. Must a man necessarily be drawing \$30 per month to be benefited by the \$50 act of July 16, 1892? 2. Does the Government quire testimony of neighbors showing disability and attendance of another person, or is it left with the Examining Board to decide? 3. Is it necessary for the applicant to have an attorney in such cases? Answer. 1. Not necessarily, but he must at least be entitled thereto. 2. Competent testimony as to the necessity of the frequent and periodical personal aid and attendance of another person will be required, and this will be considered in connection with the report of the Board of Surgeons. 3. No.

not absolutely.
Subscriber, Macon, Ga.—Why does it take two or three weeks after vouchers are executed for a pensioner to receive his check at a distance of 200 or 300 miles from the agency? Is this caused by care lessness or insufficient cierical force? Answer. We are unable to say. Probably delay is due to lastmentioned cause. L. P. B., Dodsonville, O .- If a widow pensioner

should again marry a soldier, drawing pension

under the old law, and he should die, would she be again entitled to be placed on the pension rolls upon proving that the pensioned disabilities resulted in his death? Answer. Yes. A. G. K., Cotton Plant, Ark.-I am a pensioner on the rolls for disability (\$24 per month). I am totally disabled from the performance of manual labor but am not rated as such. My disability is of such a nature (disease of rectum) that I require the frequent and periodical attendance of another person. low, under such circumstances, would I titled under the act of July 14, 1892? Would my wife be eligible to testify as being my attendant? Would my rating, which is not for total disability. prevent me from receiving the benefits of said act Vould my affidavit and that of my wife be ac septed as to my total disability; also as to the frequent and periodical attendance upon myself! Answer. The mere fact that you do not draw \$30 per month will not of itself preclude your obtaining the benefits of the act of July 14, 1892, providing the Commissioner of Pensions will consider that by reason of your pensioned disabilities you are helpless to the extent of requiring the frequent

therefrom will receive due consideration, but it is probable that the testimony of your family physician would be required before your medical examination would issue.

A. C. W., Winona, N. D.—A comrade filed a claim several years ago under the old law, using his full name with his middle initial (which was correct); but in filing under the new law the initial was left out. Now the Pension Office wants to know why it was left out. Can it be righted up in the Pension Of fice or will he have to file a new claim? Answer. The omission can be accounted for and supplied by an affidavit of the claimant amending the application filed under the act of June 27, 1890.

A. Q. G., West Derby, Vt.—How long will it be after a Special Examiner sends back a claim that

and periodical personal aid and attendance o

another person. Your wife's testimony as to your

physical condition and helplessness resulting

he has examined before it will be acted upon? How much behind is the Board of Review? much behind is the Medical Board? Answer. We cannot say definitely. They are each several weeks behind. There should be but a few weeks lelay in acting upon the claim in the Board o H. C. J., Painesville, O .- A soldier was dishonorably discharged for desertion. His friends had the charge of desertion removed. He died, and left a widow and four minor children, without ever hav-

ing applied for a pension. His widow married again, and is again a widow. 1. Can the widow draw his back pay and bounty? 2. Can dren entitled to a pension; and, if so, how much? Answer. 1. Not unless the charge of desertion was eliminated from the record, and the dishonorable discharge canceled. 2 and 3. The same. W. H. L., Cornelius, Ore .- I applied for pension about nine years ago, paying my attorney an advance fee of \$10, and after the act of July 4, 1884, became a law, signed a contract for \$25, less the \$10 paid. I afterward paid him \$1 for postage and incidental expenses. My claim has been rejected, and I advised my attorney that his services were

no longer required by me. Has he any further rights in the case? Answer. No. S. S. W., Geneva, Pa.-I am drawing a pension of \$10 per month under the old law. I have applied under the act of June 27, 1890. If I should be granted \$12 per month under this act, can I drop the pension granted under said act and go back to the old one? Answer. Yes, whenever the disabilities for which you now draw \$10 under the general law shall have so increased as to entitle you to a pension in excess of \$12. You will lose no rights whatever by accepting a pension under the act of June 27, 1890.

C. C., Reedsville, O .- If a widow pensioner re children through a legally-appointed guardian can apply for and collectively receive the same amount which she drew, in addition to what they now receive, until they severally attain the age of 16. A Subscriber.-Please inform me whether a man who ran away from the draft in September, 1864, and reported under the amnesty proclamation, is entitled to a pension. Answer. If the person referred to was mustered into the service of the United States and was honorably discharged therefrom after serving 90 days or more, he may have

title to pension.

C. H. C., Echo, Minn.—Has a man got to be a resident of the State of Minnesota to hold a tree claim there? Answer. No. The timber-culture law was repealed by the act of March 3, 1891. You would have to be a resident of Minnesota to commute a timber-culture entry and pay for it under that act, but you did not have to be a resident of the State to hold one that was made prior to March J. M. P., Climax Springs, Mo.-If a soldier has

homesteaded 160 acres of land, and proved up on it, can he homestead again in Oklahoma? Answer. G. T. D., Eldred, Pa.-1. Many readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE wish to know why the details of the Pension Bureau are not published any more since the adjournment of Congress? 2. 1s

> Too Frank Expressions. [Woman.]

In an Irish daily there recently appeared this advertisoment: "Wanted-A gentleman tention. So far as wine is, concerned, the to undertake the sale of a patent medicine: the advertiser guarantees it will be profitable priests, the laity partaking of bread only, it be- to the undertaker." This is an even unhaping understood that the bread is the flesh of | pier mode of expression than that adopted recently in a local paper, when the editor "regretted to have to announce the death of Mr. So-and-so, but was not astonished to hear of the sad event, as deceased had been attended for some time by Dr. Smith."

If you want to buy a buggy, wagon, harness There is no fixed practice on the part of or anything else in the line of horse equip-

Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

MILK FOR CHEESE-MAKING. The quality of milk for cheese-making set forth in a lecture recently delivered by Dr. F. T. Bond, who says: Milk might be considered briefly as a fluid holding in solution, or in a state of imperfect solution, something called casein. The substance in which the casein was held in that state of diffusion contained certain soluble constituents, namely, sugar and certain salts. They need not consider the sugar, and the only salt they need consider was the phosphates. If the phosphates were removed from the milk they could get no curd value of the phosphates, and the extent to which they were combined with the curd, depended its stability for cheese-making purposes

There were strong curds and weak curds, or strong forms of curd and weak forms, and by strong forms he meant a curd which possessed in a high degree the two properties, tenacity and elasticity-the ability to hold together, and especially to contract. They were all of them in the habit of using a press as an ad-Instead of "damnation" (V. 29) the render- junct to cheese-making, and he ventured to say the worse the cheese-maker the less use he made of it. And the reason was that a wellhandled curd possessed the property of contracting on the whey it contained, as to very largely eliminate it by the process of spontaneous contraction, so long as the curd was maintained at a proper temperature, and that therefore lessened, if not abolished, the necessity for the press. There were some cheeses of a certain size which were made without a A strong curd, by possessing the properties

of tenacity and elasticity, could be handled during the whole process of cheese-making in a way to produce an eminently-satisfactory result. On the other hand, a weak curd, which was just devoid of these properties more or less, produced a cheese which has very little power of spontaneous contraction, and however much they might use the press they could not eliminate the whey, except at an extravagant loss, and they made a cheese which was liable under unfavorable conditions to all those fermentation changes which constituted the difficulty of cheese-making, or cheese-curing he should say. The absence of phosphate of lime from the curd make a weak and unmanageable curd, and hence, unless the milk contained a due proportion of phosphates, it was in that proportion unfitted or badly fitted for cheese-making. The process of continually cropping pastures must necessarily tend to the removal of phosphates, which were among the scarcest of the constituents of the soil, and of which the soil would therefore be sooner or later robbed, unless they were systematically replaced. That replacement of the phosphates had been to a very large extent neglected, and that even where it had been supposed, and had to some extent been carried out by the introduction to a limited extent of farmyard manures, the effect was far less than had been generally assumed, from the fact that the composition of farmward manure was a very uncertain thing. In the great majority of cases phosphates were allowed to escape from it, and even under the most favorable conditions the replacement was not nearly so effective as it should be.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE BEES. Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, who is an active worker in the cause of bee culture, and one of the best au thorities on the subject, says: "It has seemed to me, and I am now stronger in the faith than ever, that every State should pass a law making it a serious misdemeanor to spray our fruit trees while in blossom. I do not think such a law would need to be used much, if ever; but as an educator it would do signal service. It would act as our foul-brood and yellows have When men find that there is a law against any proposed course of action, they will almost always hesitate before they act. In a case like this, where there is no cause for wrong action, but every reason for doing that which works no one ill, but the most good to all, then surely if a legislative act will have influence it should be urged by all, whether directly interested or not. Is it not wise for every bee-keeper to agitate this matter, that the public may be educated, at least, and that such legislation may be secured as will aid to prevent any spraying during the time that the fruit trees

are in blossom?" RAISING MULES.

The great source of supply of mules has been and is at the present time from the South. A writer in the Practical Farmer says: Kentucky farmers have acquired quite a reputation for expertness in this business, and until a year or two ago it was one of the most profitable "sideissues" of farming in this section. Since that time the demand has been so small as to cause great over-production and a consequent fall in prices. It is generally the case that such oceasions as this are followed by eras of high prices, and should the rule hold good in this instance, we may expect an early revival in the mule market. The well-known hardiness of the mule makes it a peculiarly easy animal to raise, though when they are very small care must be taken with them just as with any young animal. Here it is the common practice to raise mule colts from mares that are constantly at work, and in most cases little extra feed is given. So filled with deviltry are mules, that it is almost impossible to do anything with them running at large in cultivated fields after they are a few weeks old, so that they are usually confined in a stall when the mares are being worked. Mules are usually foaled during the months of March, April and May, and the period for weaning extends from Sept. 1 to

As they seldom sell for more any time before they are three years old and are broken than | LIN, Music Dealer, Marshall Mich. they do at weaning time, and as it is a difficult matter to break them unless one is especially prepared for doing so, mules are usually sold at the time they are weaned. When prices are ordinarily good, a fair mare mule sells for from \$50 to \$70 at weaning time, extra fine ones sometimes going as high as \$85. Horse mulcs sell for at least \$10, and much oftener \$15 less than mares. In nine cases out of 10 this amount represents clear gain when the service fee-\$5 to \$10-is deducted from it, as there is seldom any other expense connected with raising a mule, except the uncertain one of trouble. In almost every neighborhood in this State

are one or more farmers who buy several wean-

ling mules every Autumn, keep them until they are three or four years old-breaking them at two years-when they are fattened and shipped to the South. There is little demand here for grown mules, except for teams. A good, strong, well-matched team of mare mules sells now for \$175 to \$250, and a few years ago many teams were sold at prices ranging from \$300 to \$400. Though mules are hardy and can the Pension Bureau still in operation? Answer. live and sometimes fatten on harsh treatment. They are published from time to time. 2. they respond to good care as readily as anything. An aged, blind gentleman, now deceased, who lived near us, raised a mule every year from a favorite mare. Under ordinary circum-

stances such mules as his were, when foaled, would sell at about \$50, but he regularly sold them for from \$70 to \$80, an increase in price

solely due to good care. ANNUAL WASTE OF CORN.

In a short time, in all the great corn-growing regions, farmers will begin what may well be termed their "great annual waste." All Summer they have labored hard in the cultivation of the corn crop, grown on land previously prepared with considerable outlay of time, work. and money. Yet when the time for harvest arrives, a large proportion of the corn growers of the United States will deliberately proceed to allow all or part of the fodder to go to waste. All who have had experience in feeding it are agreed in saying that there are few, if any, prodnots of the farm that give better results in feeding, especially to young and growing stock than corn (odder. In this regard their experience is corroborated by the results of exhaust ive trials made by some of the leading Experiment Stations. When the fact is considered that the greater part of the labor required to produce corn fodder must be expended in the production of the grain, it seems to be folly not to save it, thus adding greatly to the profit side fit for cheese-making at all, and on the relative of the crop account. Comparatively speaking, it does not require a great deal of labor to do this, especially when care is taken not to allow the fodder to remain out in the weather until it becomes disagreeable to handle it. For a number of years there has been talk of a corn harvester, the advent of which has been looked for with much interest. There will be two or three on the market this Fall, but from one cause or another it does not seem likely that any of them will suit for general use in their present shape. However, it seems more than probable that in a few more years invention will have mastered the problem and put before the public a corn harvester that will work as great a revolution in the saving of the corn crop as the self-binder has in saving the wheat

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